THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XLIII.] December 10, 1903. [No. 367.

Information on the subjects named in the notice on the cover will be found in the following Board of Trade publications, obtainable in London upon application to Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, at the prices named, viz.:—

1 "Board of Trade Journal," 3rd September, 1903, pp. 448-61, at 1d.

2, 3, 4, 5 Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 50th number (Cd. 1,727), at 1*s.* 3*d.* ... ... — pp. 28/29; p. 12; pp. 162/177; pp. 55/155.

5
- Return of United Kingdom imports and exports by groups of countries (214) at ½*d.*
- Exports to Foreign Countries of Woollens, Cottons and Cutlery (327) at ½*d.*
- Annual Statement of Trade, 1902. Vol. I. (Cd. 1,582) at 6*s.* 11*d.* ... pp. 132 *et seq.*
- Annual Statement of Trade, 1902. Vol. II. (Cd. 1,617) at 5*s.* ... ... pp. 177/455

6, 7 Annual Abstract of Labour Statistics, 9th No. (Cd. 1,755) at 1*s.* ... — pp. 176/182; pp. 34/72

8 Food Supplies (Imported) Return (179) at 4½*d.*

9 Colonial Import Duties Return (Cd. 1,811) 2*s.*

10 British Colonies (Duties on Imports), No. 299, at ½*d.*

11 Canada (Preferential Tariff for goods from the United Kingdom), No. 310, at ½*d.*

12
- Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom, 39th No. (Cd. 1,325) 1*s.* 7*d.* pp. 34/205
- Trade of British Possessions. Statement . . . . . during the year 1901 (Cd. 1,638) at 1*d.*

12 { Trade (Colonies & the United Kingdom), No. 262, 2*d.*
Trade (Colonies and Foreign Countries) No. 322, 2*d.*

13 Foreign Import Duties Return (Cd. 780) at 1*s.* 10*d.*

14 Statistical Abstract for the principal and other foreign countries, 29th number (Cd. 1,796) at 1*s.* 6*d.* ... pp. 44/217

15 Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics (Cd. 720) at 1*s.* 4½*d.* ... ... pp. 1/161

16 Trade between the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany (328) at 4*d.*

17 Memorandum on the comparative Statistics of Population, Industry, and Commerce in the United Kingdom and some leading foreign countries (Cd. 1,199) at 5½*d.*

18 British and Foreign trade and industry. Memoranda, statistical tables and charts (Cd. 1,761) at 3*s.* 6*d.*

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Electric Lighting Plant.

The East Indian Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of—

Electric plant for a lighting installation, as per specification to be seen at the Company's offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, marked "Tender for Electric Plant," not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 23rd December.

The Company reserve the right to divide the order, also to decline any tender without assigning a reason, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For each specification a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* is charged, which cannot under any circumstances be returned.

Stores, Iron Fencing, Roofing, &c.

The South Indian Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of—

1. General stores, comprising hardware, iron, steel, metals, oils and colours, and sundries.
2. Locomotive stores, comprising copper and steel plates, steel billets, cranks, springs, and sundries.
3. Iron fencing and steel pales, about 120 tons.
4. Roofing, five spans, 100 feet by 25 feet.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 55, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, and marked "Tender for Stores," or as the case may be, must be left with the Managing Director not later than 12 noon of Tuesday, the 15th December, 1903.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of 20*s.* for each copy of specification (1) and of 10*s.* for each copy of (2), (3) and (4).

Copies of the drawings may be obtained at the office of Sir George B. Bruce, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, on payment of 5*s.* per sheet.

Railway Stores.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the following stores, namely:—Steel tyres, signal wire, posts, and pulleys, hydraulic punching bears, frames and fittings for carriage beds, lamp glasses, &c., lamps and lamp fittings, miscellaneous articles and materials, volute and spiral springs, mild steel plates for locomotive boilers.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, E.C., on payment of the fee for the specification, which payment will not be returned.

Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary, marked "Tender for Steel Tyres," or as the case may be, not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th December.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Disc Water Meters.

An announcement appears in "Indian Engineering" of 14th November to the effect that tenders are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta up to noon of Friday, the 8th January, 1904, for the supply of 1,000 disc water meters in accordance with the quantities, measurements and other particulars given in the specification.

The general conditions of contract and specification, with form of tender, and copy of the agreement which the successful tenderer shall be required to execute, may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary to the Corporation on payment of a fee of Re. 1 only per copy.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Engineer to the Corporation Water Works, No. 3, Municipal Office Street, Calcutta.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

Enquiries relating to Canadian Trade.

The following were among the recent enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the **Canadian Government Offices, Victoria Street, S.W.**, where further information may be obtained:—

Home Enquiries.—A London firm desire to open up business relations with manufacturers of the following classes of goods, either as sole consignees or sole agents: picture frame mouldings, pastry boards, knife and scrubbing boards, broom handles, clothes pegs, enamelled ware.

Enquiry is made respecting the market in Canada for imported salt by a gentleman who is interested in the West Indian product.

A North of England firm of iron and steel merchants and ship-breakers ask to be furnished with names of some good Canadian houses who import old iron and steel in the shape of rails, ship-plates, angles, &c.

Enquiry is made by a London exporter in the soft goods trade respecting the opportunities for making business connections with Canada.

Application is made by a city engineer for samples of different Canadian woods, size 9 in. by 5 in. by 3 in.

Enquiry has been made as to the chances of success of a small wool-combing plant in Canada, and as to a suitable locality for the same.

A person proposing to establish himself in Canada next year as a hardware merchant and agent is endeavouring to obtain some British agencies in addition to those already secured.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Street, S.W.

Enquiries relating to Canadian Trade.

The following trade enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute,** from the Curator of which Section further particulars may be obtained:—

Home Enquiry.—A box manufacturing company ask to be placed in communication with Canadian firms who can supply shooks cut to specification.

Canadian Enquiries.—A New Brunswick merchant wishes to act as resident Canadian agent for a first-class tea firm.

A Canadian firm who have been dealing in German glass bottles are prepared to represent British makers of their goods who can supply what is required by Canadian trade.*

* In this connection the Curator of the Canadian Section forwards an extract from a letter from Canada reading as follows:—"*Glass Bottles.* We beg to advise you that we are interested in these goods, and have for some little time past been endeavouring to get certain kinds of bottles from the United Kingdom. These have been imported largely from Germany, but the recently imposed surtax against goods from that country makes it necessary to alter the source of supply."

Openings for British Trade.

An enquiry has been received as to the nature of the demand existing in the United Kingdom for black currant pulp.

Foreign Enquiry.—A firm in Brussels, Belgium, wish to represent a first-class Canadian packer of salmon, and also a packer of lobsters.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Curator of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute, S.W.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Photographic Materials.

According to a report by the Belgian Consul-General at Durban, published in the "Bulletin Commercial" of 24th October, a considerable demand is developing in South Africa for photographic apparatus and sundries.

Manufacturers should pay particular attention to the special features of this business, as they differ from those obtaining in European markets, owing to climatic and other conditions.

Plates, for instance, require a special preparation in order to enable them to resist the heat, although, at the same time, tropical plates are seldom used. Platinotype paper is in good demand, owing, it is said, to the extreme dryness of the "Veldt" which renders carbon too friable.

Owing to the strong sunlight in these parts, "Gaslight" papers are not successful. Photography is reported to be much in vogue in South Africa both as regards professionals and amateurs and also in connection with the illustrated press.

RUSSIA.

Chaff-Cutters.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Warsaw, reporting that it is intended to hold public trials of chaff-cutters at the beginning of January next under the auspices of the agricultural department of the Society for the Aid of Industry and Agriculture at Warsaw.

Intending exhibitors should apply for particulars to the Agricultural Machinery Depôt, Skladowa No. 3, Warsaw.

Declarations will be accepted up to 1st January, 1904.

NORWAY.

Supply of Dynamite and Percussion Caps.

A despatch has been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul-General at Christiania, notifying that tenders are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of dynamite and percussion caps, as follows, viz. :—

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Dynamit og Foenghoetter,"

for the supply of 224,000 kilogrammes of dynamite, and 662,000 percussion caps, will be received at the Offices of the Board of Management, Christiania, not later than 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th January, 1904.

A copy of the general regulations for tendering to the Norwegian State Railways, together with a translation thereof, also a copy of the special conditions applying in the present call for tenders, may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

According to the Norwegian Customs tariff, dynamite is liable to a duty of 10 öre per kilog. (about 5*s.* 7¾*d.* per cwt.) on importation; all kinds of percussion caps are duty free. It should, however, be noted that apart from the usual Customs duties, a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. is given to Norwegian tenderers.

GERMANY.

Premiums for Improved Methods in Manufacturing Varnishes.

The United States Consul-General at Frankfort, in a recent report, states that at the third general meeting of the Association of German Varnish Manufacturers recently held at Berlin, the board of directors were empowered to offer premiums to the amount of several thousand marks for methods of manufacturing varnishes which involve noteworthy improvements. As an important subject for consideration, a method for the deodorisation of oil of turpentine is mentioned. The jury for awarding prizes consists of the board of directors and four other members. Communications are to be addressed to Mr. Louis Mann, commercial judge, Berlin, W. Meinecke Strasse 4.

Proposed Railways and Canals.

The United States Consul at Leipzig reports, under date 8th October, that work is soon to be begun upon a steam railway line between Adorf, Saxony, and Rossbach, Bohemia. This line, although it will be only about six miles in length, will be of great importance to Freiberg, Weidigt, Arnsgrün, and Ober and Untergettengrün, Saxon towns, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose of determining if it will not be practicable to extend the Adorf-Rossbach line on to Hof, *viâ* Posseck, a distance of about 12 miles.

It is proposed to connect Teplitz and Klostergrab, two towns in Bohemia, a short distance from the Saxon frontier, by an electric railway. As there is already an electric line from Teplitz to Eichwald, it will only be necessary in order to make the above-mentioned connection to lay 6 kilometres (3·7 miles) of new tracks.

The Consul also reports that a plan has been made public for

building a canal to connect the Danube and Main rivers between Kelheim and Aschaffenburg. The proposed canal would not be a new one; it would simply modernise the old "Ludwigskanal," as built by Ludwig I., from 1836–1846, which is only navigable for boats of 120 metric tons. The canal between Kelheim, Nuremberg, Fürth, and Bamberg, would be 177 kilometres (110 miles) in length. It would have a fall of 266 metres (873 feet), which would necessitate the construction of either 18 sluices (12 locks and 6 elevators) or 33 simple locks. The dimensions would be the same as on the Ems-Dortmund Canal, namely, a minimum width of 18 metres (59 feet) at the bottom and 30 metres (98·4 feet) at the water level, and a depth of 2½ metres (8·3 feet), which would permit boats of 600 metric tons making use thereof. The cost is estimated at 130,000,000 marks (6,500,000*l.*).

In addition to building the canal, it is proposed to make improvements upon 302 kilometres (187 miles) of the channel of the Main River, so as to make the same navigable for the 1,500 metric-ton Rhine boats. This project, it is estimated, would cost something like 95,000,000 marks (4,750,000*l.*) The Consul adds that, up to the present time, the Bavarian Parliament has not manifested any enthusiasm for this new water way; nevertheless some are inclined to believe it will be realised.

PORTUGAL.

Electric Light Accessories.

The "Diario do Governo" of 2nd December contains an announcement that the project presented by the United Gas and Electricity Companies, for the establishment of electric light in the new highway surrounding Lisbon, will be on view for 15 days from the 2nd December, within which time reclamations have to be made.

The "Diario" containing the above notice may be seen by those interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

SPAIN.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 1st December contains a Decree, granting to the Marques de Santillana permission to form a reservoir, and water-fall of 45 metres in height on the River Manzanares at a place called "Quebrantaherraduras," in the municipal boundary of Manzanares, for the purpose of developing electric energy.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Plans for Supplying Water to Ferrol.

The same "Gaceta" contains a notice, offering two prizes for a complete plan and estimate, giving full particulars as detailed in the "Gaceta," for establishing a water supply for the town of Ferrol. The plan must be sent in within eight months from the date of the "Gaceta" to the Secretariat of the "Ayuntamiento" of Ferrol. The first prize is to be at the rate of 800 pesetas (or about 24*l.*) per kilometre to be covered by the water pipes from the place of supply to the town boundary, and the second prize is to be 4,000 pesetas (about 119*l.*).

Bridge Work.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th December contains a notice calling for tenders, which are to be presented up to 5 p.m. on 8th January next, and which will be opened at 2 p.m. on 13th idem, in the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Public Works, Madrid, for the work of the bridge over the River Cazin, on the high-road from Bailen to Malaga, in the province of Granada, at the upset price of 79,382·79 pesetas, or about 2,356*l.* A provisional deposit of 4,000 pesetas, or about 118*l.*, is required to qualify any tender. The estimate, conditions and plans are on view in the Ministry named and at the offices of the Civil Government in the province of Granada.

Railway Construction and Plant.

The same "Gaceta" contains a Decree granting to the "Minera del Moncayo" Company a concession for a railway from the station of Castejon, on the line from Tudela to Bilbao and Zaragoza, passing by Agreda, to Olvega, and in the mineral region belonging to the latter place. The concession is for 99 years without any subvention from the Government, and is for a narrow gauge line.

Electric Tramway Plant and Rolling Stock.

The same "Gaceta" contains a notice calling for tenders, which will be opened on 12th February next at 2 p.m. in the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and Public Works, Madrid, for a concession for the construction and working for a maximum period of 60 years of an electric tramway from Mondariz to Porriño, province of Pontevedra, subject to a fixed tariff of rates. The competition will turn first on the reduction from the maximum tariff rates named in the "Gaceta," and then, in the case of two or more proposals on equal terms, on the number of years for which the concession is to run.

It is to be noted that an application for this concession, duly

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

guaranteed, has been made by the "Iberia Concesionario" Company, which has certain preferential rights.

The plan and sheet of conditions are on view in the Ministry named. A provisional deposit of 7,224·19 pesetas, or about 214*l.*, is required to qualify any tender.

Steam Tramway Plant and Rolling Stock.

The same "Gaceta" contains an announcement that an application, duly guaranteed, has been made on the part of the "Compañia Madrileño de Urbanizacion," for a concession for a steam tramway from the neighbouring town of Canillejas to the city of Alcalá de Henares, and that one month is allowed in which other proposals for the concession on more favourable terms should be made, accompanied by their corresponding plans and guarantees.

The "Gacetas" containing the above notices may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

ITALY.

Electric Lamps.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 1st December contains a notice calling for tenders for the supply to the Italian Navy of electric lamps of a total value of 150,000 lire (about 6,000*l.*), to be consigned to the Royal Arsenals at Naples, Spezia, Venice and Taranto at such time as shall be directed by the Minister of Marine.

Tenders will be opened simultaneously at 11 a.m. on the 28th December at the offices of the Minister of Marine, and the Director General of Artillery and Armaments, at Rome, and at the Directorate General of the Royal Arsenal at Spezia.

A deposit of 15,000 lire (about 600*l.*) will be required to qualify any tender.

Conditions of tender, &c., may be obtained from the Minister of Marine (Rome), the Directorates General of Royal Arsenals at Spezia, Naples, Venice and Taranto, and at the principal Chambers of Commerce in Italy.

Fir Wood.

With reference to the notice on p. 295 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 12th November, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 4th December states that, a reduction of 5 per cent. having been made from the upset price in the tenders for fir wood submitted on the 26th November, fresh tenders are called for, for fir wood from the North of Europe and also for white fir wood from the region of the Danube, in boards, of a total value of 171,456 lire (about 6,858*l.*) during the period 1903-4.

Tenders will be opened simultaneously on the 18th December

Openings for British Trade.

at 11 a.m. at the office of the Minister of Marine, Rome, and at the Directorates-General of Royal Arsenals at Spezia, Naples, and Venice, where further particulars may be obtained.

The "Gazzettas" containing the above notices may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

ITALY—SICILY.

Supply of a Steam Flour Mill and Bakery.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul at Palermo, a despatch forwarding copy of a notice issued by the municipality of that city calling for tenders for the supply of a steam flour mill and bakery. The mill must consist of two distinct plants side by side, capable the one of grinding 1,000, and the other of grinding 2,000 quintals in 24 hours, and must have their motors, illuminating plant and transmitters separate so that either can be worked alone or both together. No hydraulic power is available. Special stress is laid on the provision of the most economical motor power. The essential feature of the proposition is to economise and save labour by automatic means.

Tenders, which should be sent in by the 30th December, should provide for the erection of the plant for the mill and bakery separately or together.

An abstract translation of the original Italian circular, together with a plan of the ground on which the plant is to be erected, may be seen on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W. Full particulars, not in the circular, may be obtained on application to the Honourable Senator Tasca-Lanza, Sindic of the City of Palermo, Sicily.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE—CRETE.

Telephone System.

In the "Official Gazette" of Crete of 28th September last, a notice appeared calling for tenders, to be accepted up to 23rd October, for the establishment of a telephone system in the island. The time allowed was insufficient to render an announcement of any utility, but a despatch has now been received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul at Canea, reporting that the matter is in abeyance, in view of a protest against one of the conditions. For the alteration of this legal sanction is required, and is being sought.

A copy of the Contract (Law), in French, setting forth all the conditions by which the concession will be governed, may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

Water Mains.

The "Diario Official" of Brazil of 11th November contains a Decree granting to the Ministry of Public Works a special credit of 380,000 milreis, or about 19,000*l.*, for supplying the deficiency which may be found in the sum already allocated for the revision of the network of water supply, and for new canalizations, in order to attend to the supply of water to the suburbs of the Federal capital.

The "Diario" containing the above notice may be seen on application by those interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

ARGENTINA.

Dock and Railway Construction.

The "Boletin Oficial" of Argentina of the 2nd November contains a Decree including certain additional matters among those which Congress has to deal with in the prorogued session of this year. Among these are the following, namely: the revised project in regard to the construction of a dry dock at San Juan, and the construction of a railway from Rosario to Puerto Militar.

Dredging.

The "Boletin Oficial" of Argentina of 7th November contains a Decree accepting the offer of Messrs. Dirks & Dates to dredge 1,000,000 cubic metres, within nine months, at the places that may be pointed out to them in the river Paraná, at the price of 28 cents gold per cubic metre of material extracted, measured in flat bottom boats, with a deduction of 15 per cent. for water.

This Decree makes reference to the law No. 3,885, which requires that a minimum depth of 6½ metres be given to the river Paraná as far as the port of Rosario, and to law No. 4,170 requiring not only the execution of this work, but also the dredging of the river as far as the port of Corrientes, and of the river Uruguay from its mouth to Corrientes, as well as of the ports and canals, which the same law mentions. The total quantity to extract being calculated at 7½ million cubic metres.

Wharf Construction.

The same "Boletin" contains a Decree granting permission to Don Pedro Merello for the construction of a wharf at Bella Vista on the river Paraná, as the base and point of departure of the railway line from Bella Vista to San Roque.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Cable Conveyor.

The same "Boletin" further contains a Decree authorizing Don Arturo Gilderdale, concessionaire, for exploiting ice from the glaciers of Monte Martial in Tierra del Fuego, to construct a cable conveyor for the transport of the ice from the place of its extraction to the Bay of Ushuaia, where the necessary appliances for shipping operations will be installed.

The "Boletins" containing the above notices may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

ITALY.

International Competition for Alcohol Motors, &c.

Particulars have been received from the Italian Chamber of Commerce in London concerning an International Competition for apparatus worked by denatured alcohol to take place in Rome from 6th to 16th February next.

Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded in respect of:—(1) Motors with denaturated spirit. (2) Motor cars with denaturated spirit. (3) Illuminating apparatus with denaturated spirit. (4) Heating apparatus with denaturated spirit.

Application must be made, in a specified form, copies of which may be seen on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.). before 15th December, to the "Circolo Enofilo Italiano," Rome.

ARGENTINA.

Representation at the St. Louis Exhibition.

The "Boletin Oficial" of Argentina of 2nd November contains a Decree opening a special credit for the Department of Agriculture to the amount of 120,000 dols. m/n, or about 10,753*l.*, for expenses in connection with the representation of the Republic at the International Exhibition to be held at St. Louis, Mo.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Committee appointed under the Imperial Institute (Transfer) Act to advise the Board of Trade with regard to the management of the Imperial Institute was held on the 3rd December, at the Offices of the Board of Trade, at 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Right Hon. the Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O., was in the chair. There were also present the Right Hon. the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Lord Allerton, the Hon. Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., T. W. Holderness, Esq., C.S.I., the Hon. W. P. Reeves, and the Hon. Secretary, H. Llewellyn-Smith, Esq., C.B.

Professor Dunstan, F.R.S. (Director of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington), and Mr. T. Worthington (Principal of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade) were in attendance.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN NOVEMBER, 1903.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for November, 1903, show an increase in the value, as compared with the corresponding month of 1902, of the **Imports** into the United Kingdom, but a decrease in the value of **Exports** of British produce, and also of **Exports** of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the **Imports** in November, 1903, was 48,723,591*l.*, an increase of 3,605,535*l.*, or 8·0 per cent., as compared with those in November, 1902, whilst the total **Exports** amounted to 27,843,072*l.*, showing a decrease of 2,135,889*l.* The **Exports** of British produce alone show a decrease of 1,610,445*l.*, or 6·5 per cent., as compared with November, 1902, and those of foreign and Colonial merchandise a decrease of 525,444*l.*, or 9·8.

II.—IMPORTS.†

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for November, 1903, as compared with the corresponding months of 1902 and 1901, according to the different categories of merchandise :—

* Reference should be made to the article on "The Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts," published at pp. 296-300 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February last, for information as to the changes which have been made in these Accounts.

† The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

—	Month ended 30th November. 1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	5,606,211	5,895,112	7,226,267	+ 1,331,155	+ 1,620,056
B. Meat, including animals for food.	4,007,619	3,659,001	3,952,812	+ 293,811	— 54,807
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	4,887,441	5,462,543	5,756,998	+ 294,455	+ 869,557
2. Dutiable	4,613,687	3,642,352	3,847,695	+ 205,343	— 765,992
D. Tobacco	532,352	535,636	427,766	— 107,870	— 104,586
Total, Class I. ... £	19,647,310	19,194,644	21,211,538	+ 2,016,894	+ 1,564,228
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and patent fuel ...	2,137	278	180	— 98	— 1,957
B. Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel ...	397,565	380,377	326,352	— 54,025	— 71,213
C. Other metallic ores...	450,317	378,976	486,141	+ 107,165	+ 35,824
D. Wood and timber	1,512,665	1,772,673	2,114,581	+ 341,908	+ 601,916
E. Cotton	7,288,816	5,390,753	7,057,284	+ 1,666,531	— 231,532
F. Wool	982,056	1,148,228	1,307,059	+ 158,831	+ 325,003
G. Other textile materials	1,314,910	1,608,270	1,186,128	— 422,142	— 128,782
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	1,970,848	1,844,455	1,735,658	— 108,797	— 235,190
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	654,462	590,525	447,152	— 143,373	— 207,310
J. Materials for paper making ...	267,493	305,784	354,142	+ 48,358	+ 86,649
K. Miscellaneous	1,639,055	1,644,199	1,774,491	+ 130,292	+ 135,436
Total, Class II. ... £	16,480,324	15,064,518	16,789,168	+ 1,724,650	+ 308,844
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof†	740,927	671,318	822,834	+ 151,516	+ 81,907
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof†	1,815,293	1,491,605	1,326,814	— 164,791	— 488,479
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	395,829	404,876	347,988	— 56,888	— 47,841
D. Telegraph cables and apparatus	—	—	5,782	+ 5,782	+ 5,782
E. Machinery	322,316	310,125	307,955	— 2,170	— 14,361
F. Ships (new)	—	—	3,318	+ 3,318	+ 3,318
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	195,673	188,654	193,914	+ 5,260	— 1,759
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	390,285	454,161	453,635	— 526	+ 63,350
2. Wool	810,883	957,752	752,813	— 204,939	— 58,070
3. Other materials	1,453,675	1,597,597	1,417,612	— 179,985	— 36,063
I. Apparel	21,692	27,220	211,197	+ 183,977	+ 189,505
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	700,724	779,115	733,229	— 45,886	+ 32,505
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes and gloves)	912,415	941,616	967,524	+ 25,908	+ 55,109
L. Earthenware and glass	429,180	442,194	460,311	+ 18,117	+ 31,131
M. Paper...	372,552	362,023	398,941	+ 36,918	+ 26,389
N. Miscellaneous	1,941,452	2,051,373	2,116,921	+ 65,548	+ 175,469
Total, Class III. ... £	10,502,896	10,679,629	10,520,788	— 158,841	+ 17,892
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	180,023	179,265	202,097	+ 22,832	+ 22,074
Total value of Imports £	**46,810,553**	**45,118,056**	**48,723,591**	**+ 3,605,535**	**+ 1,913,038**

† Not included under following heads.

Comparing the values of the imports by articles last month with those of November, 1902, the chief increases and decreases are as shown in the following statement:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Increases.

			£
I.	A.	Wheat	671,231
		Wheat meal and flour	296,446
		Oats	158,640
		Maize	277,722
	B.	Cattle	51,497
		Beef, fresh	105,916
		Mutton, fresh ..	190,697
	C1.	Apples, raw	236,391
		Potatoes	302,969
	C2.	Currants	57,127
		Sugar, unrefined ...	99,980
		Tea...	285,033
II.	C.	Silver ore	59,257
	D.	Wood and timber, hewn	112,639
		Wood and timber, sawn or split ...	215,898
	E.	Cotton, raw	1,661,377
	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	133,344
	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed	57,760
	J.	Wood pulp, chemical, dry	53,823
	K.	Caoutchouc	180,159
III.	A.	Steel, unwrought, or part wrought ...	66,146

Decreases.

			£
I.	A.	Barley	143,275
	B.	Bacon	55,121
	C1.	Cheese...	174,055
		Hops	67,774
		Lard	64,102
	C2.	Raisins	67,581
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ...	144,300
	D.	Tobacco	107,870
II.	B.	Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	54,025
	G.	Jute	413,655
	H.	Cotton seed	59,660
	I.	Goat skins, undressed	63,237
	K.	Gutta percha ...	52,837
III.	B.	Tin	129,829
	H1.	Cotton manufactures	91,167
	H2.	Woollen manufactures	188,406
	H3.	Silk manufactures other than broad stuffs and ribbons	120,679

The following instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, or *vice versâ*, may be noted, viz. :—

			Increase.	Decrease.
I.	A.	Oatmeal	9,313 cwts. ...	£4,451
	B.	Bacon	10,277 „ ...	£55,121
	C1.	Eggs	£7,566 ...	12,977 gt. hundreds
		Bananas	£9,744 ...	26,149 bunches
		Pears, raw...	£4,481 ...	5,482 cwts.
		Lard	16,971 cwts. ...	£64,102
	C2.	Raisins	9,258 „ ...	£67,581
		Milk, condensed, sweetened ...	1,872 „ ...	£1,658
II.	D.	Staves	1,159 loads ...	£9,537
	G.	Flax : tow or codilla	£2,784 ...	78 tons
		Hemp, dressed and undressed ...	4 tons ...	£34,482
	H.	Seeds, flax or linseed	11,311 quarters	£43,540
		Gums, lac-dye, seedlac, &c. ...	£3,525 ...	4,080 cwts.
	K.	Bristles	35,491 lbs. ...	£3,609
III.	I.	Hats or bonnets of straw ...	5,041 dozens	£5,056
	J.	Coal tar dyes : alizarine... ...	813 cwts. ...	£3,117
	L.	Glass manufactures, not enumerated	£3,923 ...	1,320 cwts.
	N.	Stones, slabs, &c.	4,552 tons ...	£4,970

III.—EXPORTS.*

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of British produce for the month of November, 1903, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901, and the increase or decrease in each principal category :—

* The value of the Exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Exports of British Produce.

—	Month ended 30th November. 1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	95,353	147,812	123,143	− 24,669	+ 27,790
B. Meat, including animals for food	96,723	63,555	68,188	+ 4,633	− 28,535
C. Other food and drink	1,377,386	1,589,013	1,411,969	− 177,044	+ 34,583
D. Tobacco	76,477	48,235	57,248	+ 9,013	− 19,229
Total, Class I. ... £	1,645,939	1,848,615	1,660,548	− 188,067	+ 14,609
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	2,223,183	2,535,345	2,247,985	− 287,360	+ 24,802
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	19,270	19,139	29,058	+ 9,919	+ 9,788
C. Other metallic ores...	5,766	4,239	10,619	+ 6,380	+ 4,853
D. Wood and timber	1,374	2,997	3,129	+ 132	+ 1,755
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	33,035	120,446	91,965	− 28,481	+ 58,930
G. Other textile materials	10,319	22,177	10,458	− 11,719	+ 139
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums...	252,538	267,608	241,015	− 26,593	− 11,523
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	31,585	31,683	79,479	+ 47,796	+ 47,894
J. Materials for paper making ...	27,698	28,306	32,606	+ 4,300	+ 4,908
K. Miscellaneous	145,880	147,551	140,069	− 7,482	− 5,811
Total, Class II. ... £	2,750,648	3,179,491	2,886,383	− 293,108	+ 135,735
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof †	2,126,992	2,662,497	2,357,760	− 304,737	+ 230,768
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof †	624,810	465,675	655,482	+ 189,807	+ 30,672
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	378,191	392,818	385,588	− 7,230	+ 7,397
D. Telegraph cables and apparatus..	272,764	70,900	145,271	+ 74,371	− 127,493
E. Machinery	1,483,447	1,673,050	1,681,064	+ 8,014	+ 197,617
F. Ships (new)	225,292	317,228	331,528	+ 14,300	+ 106,236
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	106,335	185,405	123,115	− 62,290	+ 16,780
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton...	5,924,958	5,938,838	5,578,221	− 360,617	− 346,737
2. Wool	1,595,939	1,763,406	1,792,297	+ 28,891	+ 196,358
3. Other materials	945,063	1,032,628	1,004,611	− 28,017	+ 59,548
I. Apparel	580,882	722,560	457,703	− 264,857	− 123,179
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	939,651	973,720	879,886	− 93,834	− 59,765
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes, and gloves)	390,356	476,619	382,459	− 94,160	− 7,897
L. Earthenware and glass	263,146	271,641	275,518	+ 3,877	+ 12,372
M. Paper...	138,721	147,608	142,471	− 5,137	+ 3,750
N. Miscellaneous	1,942,288	2,118,865	1,898,079	− 220,786	− 44,209
Total, Class III. ... £	17,938,835	19,213,458	18,091,053	− 1,122,405	+ 152,218
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	507,014	406,674	399,809	− 6,865	− 107,205
Total value of Exports of British produce ... £	**22,842,436**	**24,648,238**	**23,037,793**	**− 1,610,445**	**+ 195,357**

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	5,079,601	5,330,723	4,805,279	− 525,444	− 274,322

† Not included under following heads.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Comparing the values of the exports of British produce and manufactures in November, 1903, by articles, with those of November, 1902, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases.

			£
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought	147,255
	D.	Telegraph cables and apparatus*	74,371
	E.	Steam engines	63,535
	H2.	Worsted yarn	76,876

Decreases.

			£
I.	C.	Herrings	54,158
II.	A.	Coal, coke and patent fuel	287,360
III.	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	304,737
	E.	Machinery other than steam engines	55,521
	H1.	Cotton piece-goods...	280,795
	H2.	Worsted tissues	69,998
	I.	Apparel and slops	236,898
	K.	Boots and shoes	82,276
	N.	Arms, ammunition, and military stores... ...	50,663

The following instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity, or *vice versâ*, may be noted, viz.:—

			Increase.	Decrease.
II.	H.	Oil seed	191 tons ...	£9,895
III.	N.	Books, printed...	1,380 cwts. ...	£529
IV.		Horses	9 horses ...	£9,715

IV.—TRADE FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1903.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** from foreign countries and British possessions for the eleven months ended the 30th November last, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years:—

* This increase is the more noticeable as, prior to 1903, the value of telegraphic wires was included.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.*

	Eleven Months ended 30th November.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	1901.	1902.	1903.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	60,275,180	61,564,217	64,262,380	+ 2,698,163	+ 3,987,200
B. Meat, including animals for food	46,072,957	43,907,786	45,936,780	+ 2,028,994	— 136,177
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable...	52,079,795	56,158,588	58,103,710	+ 1,945,122	+ 6,023,915
2. Dutiable	42,496,850	38,681,930	39,542,775	+ 860,845	— 2,954,075
D. Tobacco	4,353,080	5,359,222	3,707,681	— 1,651,541	— 645,399
Total, Class I. ... £	205,277,862	205,671,743	211,553,326	+ 5,881,583	+ 6,275,464
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and patent fuel ...	21,432	3,850	3,023	— 827	— 18,409
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	4,274,908	4,607,067	4,501,286	— 105,781	+ 226,378
C. Other metallic ores...	5,228,949	4,950,359	5,416,592	+ 466,233	+ 187,643
D. Wood and timber	23,108,309	23,630,873	25,278,196	+ 1,647,323	+ 2,169,887
E. Cotton	35,241,417	33,675,654	36,613,310	+ 2,937,656	+ 1,371,893
F. Wool	22,068,547	21,045,217	21,594,118	+ 548,901	— 474,429
G. Other textile materials	11,492,330	12,010,084	10,486,318	— 1,523,766	— 1,006,012
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	21,107,623	23,280,456	21,849,653	— 1,430,803	+ 742,030
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	7,379,449	7,350,562	6,845,290	— 505,272	— 534,159
J. Materials for paper making ...	3,147,089	3,022,004	3,025,459	+ 3,455	— 121,630
K. Miscellaneous	17,092,251	17,304,340	17,916,799	+ 612,459	+ 824,548
Total Class II. ... £	150,162,304	150,880.466	153,530,044	+ 2,649,578	+ 3,367,740
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof †	6,808,307	7,219,547	7,844,839	+ 625,292	+ 1,036,532
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof †	18,668,625	17,637,192	16,725,615	— 911,577	— 1,943,010
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	3,956,947	4,012,881	3,847,763	— 165,118	— 109,184
D. Telegraph cables and apparatus..	—	—	55,981	+ 55,981	+ 55,981
E. Machinery	3,630,047	4,388,990	4,094,317	— 294,673	+ 464,270
F. Ships (new)	—	—	57,985	+ 57,985	+ 57,985
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	2,098,270	2,258,127	2,157,035	— 101,092	+ 58,765
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton...	4,634,236	5,545,180	6,918,343	+ 1,373,163	+ 2,284,107
2. Wool	11,034,992	12,062,299	10,574,227	— 1,488,072	— 460,765
3. Other materials	19,220,262	19,848,313	17,971,213	— 1,877,100	— 1,249,049
I. Apparel	240,797	386,640	3,271,423	+ 2,884,783	+ ,030,626
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	8,349,537	8,339,986	8,060,606	— 279,380	— 288,931
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes, and gloves)	10,735,136	10,381,569	10,519,527	+ 137,958	— 215,609
L. Earthenware and glass	4,122,769	4,267,720	4,327,185	+ 59,465	+ 204,416
M. Paper	3,971,359	4,162,965	4,389,396	+ 226,431	+ 418,037
N. Miscellaneous	20,192,717	21,402,350	22,657,341	+ 1,254,991	+ 2,464,624
Total, Class III. ... £	117,664,001	121,913,759	123,472,796	+ 1,559,037	+ 5,808,795
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	2,402,373	2,296,296	2,046,957	— 249,339	— 355,416
Total ... ... £	**475,506,540**	**480,762,264**	**490,603,123**	**+ 9,840,859**	**+ 15,096,583**

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

† Not included under following heads.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce and of foreign and colonial produce during the first eleven months of 1903, as compared with like periods of 1902 and 1901, is as shown in the subjoined table :—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

Exports of British Produce.*

	Eleven Months ended 30th November. 1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	986,617	1,113,982	1,481,868	+ 367,886	+ 495,251
B. Meat, including animals for food.	601,115	592,115	602,318	+ 10,203	+ 1,203
C. Other food and drink	12,013,503	13,227,764	12,325,143	— 902,621	+ 311,640
D. Tobacco	673,286	656,391	595,374	— 61,017	— 77,912
Total, Class I. ... £	14,274,521	15,590,252	15,004,703	— 585,549	+ 730,182
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and patent fuel ...	28,068,603	25,298,982	25,055,774	— 243,208	— 3,012,829
B. Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel ...	275,061	304,684	426,205	+ 121,521	+ 151,144
C. Other metallic ores...	48,831	59,797	122,053	+ 62.256	+ 73,222
D. Wood and timber	14,689	21,902	48,547	+ 26,645	+ 33,858
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	455,035	791,776	988,382	+ 196,606	+ 533,347
G. Other textile materials	128,433	167,986	114,914	— 53,072	— 13,519
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums...	2,550,466	2,875,732	2,739,152	— 136,580	+ 188,686
I. Hides and undressed skins ...	304,600	325,756	1,143,765	+ 818,009	+ 839,165
J. Materials for paper making ...	350,222	342,359	375,695	+ 33,336	+ 25,473
K. Miscellaneous	1,282,661	1,423,955	1,429,962	+ 6,007	+ 147,301
Total, Class II. ... £	33,478,601	31,612,929	32.444.449	+ 831,520	— 1.034,152
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof†	23,067,881	26,260,843	28,158,887	+ 1,898,044	+ 5,091,006
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof†	6,244,487	5,781,310	6,379,766	+ 598,456	+ 135,279
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	3,833,637	4,004,777	4,240,322	+ 235,545	+ 406,685
D. Telegraph cables and apparatus	3,138,603	2,729,314	1,764,899	— 964,415	— 1,373,704
E. Machinery	16,502,876	17,179,731	18,215,586	+ 1,035,855	+ 1,712,710
F. Ships (new)	7,209,029	5,639,314	4,036,268	— 1,603,046	— 3,172,761
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	970,111	1,317,907	1,388,152	+ 70,245	+ 418,041
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton...	67,110,255	66,280,622	67,125,015	+ 844,393	+ 14,760
2. Wool	19,922,851	21,237,637	23,108,976	+ 1,871,339	+ 3,186,125
3. Other materials	10,747,390	11,110,656	11,485,009	+ 374,353	+ 737,619
I. Apparel	6,191,894	6,805,541	7,029,097	+ 223,556	+ 837,203
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	10,127,764	10,701,029	11,107,879	+ 406,850	+ 980,115
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including boots and shoes and gloves)	3,691,798	3,958,967	4,554,386	+ 595,419	+ 862,588
L. Earthenware and glass	2,821,940	2,749,275	3,017,265	+ 267,990	+ 195,325
M. Paper...	1,540,236	1,527,646	1,650,067	+ 122,421	+ 109,831
N. Miscellaneous	21,205,087	21,056,014	21,817,560	+ 761,546	+ 612,473
Total, Class III. ... £	204,325,839	208,340,583	215,079,134	+ 6,738,551	+10,753,295
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	3,890,151	3,739,976	3,749,492	+ 9,516	— 140,659
Total value... ... £	255,969,112	259,283,740	266,277,778	+ 6,994,038	+10,308,666

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value...	61,934,596	60,337,749	63,736,607	+ 3,398,858	+ 1,802,011

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship and are known as the "free on board" values.

† Not included under following heads.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in November, 1903.

V.—SHIPPING IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended November, 1903, amounted to 3,467,771 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,944,370 tons, as against 3,079,042 tons entered and 3,814,271 tons cleared in the month of November, 1902. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during November 1903, amounted to 2,622,999 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,562,180 tons, as against 2,570,153 tons entered, and 2,521,850 tons cleared in November, 1902.

VI.—ELEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING (JANUARY-NOVEMBER).

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the eleven months ended 30th November, 1903, amounted to 36,468,819 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 43,559,485 tons, as against 34,714,989 tons entered and 41,178,184 tons cleared in the similar period of the year 1902. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during the first eleven months of 1903 amounted to 28,869,419 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 28,508,450 tons, as against 28,909,253 tons entered and 28,593,720 tons cleared in the first eleven months of the year 1902.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared in the Board of Trade, showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to September, 1903, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the nine months ended September. The corresponding figures for 1902 and 1901 are added for comparison:—

—	Imports. Nine Months ended September.			Exports (Domestic). Nine Months ended September.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	201,870,000	207,677,000	219,739,000	161,891,000	171,262,000	183,059,000
Belgium*	63,740,000	68,955,000	73,061,000	50,747,000	53,510,000	56,991,000
France...	130,748,000	129,965,000	137,806,000	117,806,000	124,021,000	124,172,000
Spain*...	24,610,000	23,108,000	24,018,000	19,351,000	21,344,000	22,622,000
Italy	51,021,000	51,185,000	53,787,000	39,515,000	41,616,000	41,675,000
Austria-Hungary ...	50,098,000	52,956,000	56,389,000	56,430,000	57,866,000	63,449,000
Egypt	10,897,000	10,589,000	11,872,000	10,124,000	10,400,000	11,418,000
United States... ...	134,683,000	146,281,000	158,083,000	213,495,000	192,230,000	201,624,000
Japan	20,766,000	19,696,000	24,858,000	17,794,000	17,863,000	20,810,000
British India... ...	40,904,000	38,677,000	39,729,000	58,022,000	62,796,000	71,798,000
Canada	28,322,000	31,625,000	38,777,000	24,869,000	29,155,000	31,371,000
United Kingdom ...	384,461,000	388,871,000	394,238,000	209,143,000	209,501,000	217,379,000

* Value of *principal* articles only.

In the case of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Canada, the import figures given in the above

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

summary represent imports for home consumption only. In all cases the export figures represent exports of domestic produce.

A comparison of the total figures for the ten months ended 31st October is possible for four countries, as follows, viz.:—

—	Imports. Ten Months ended October.			Exports (Domestic). Ten Months ended October.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium*	71,157,000	76,852,000	81,399,000	56,686,000	60,146,000	63,547,000
France...	145,228,000	144,093,000	152,552,000	131,789,000	138,866,000	137,735,000
United States ...	151,651,000	164,495,000	175,152,000	243,445,000	221,702,000	234,618,000
United Kingdom ...	428,746,000	435,709,000	441,905,000	233,127,000	234,636,000	243,240,000

* Value of *principal* articles only.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade, are as follow:—

—	Imports.			Exports (Domestic).		
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia (*a*) (7 months)	32,910,000	31,930,000	35,734,000	40,363,000	43,570,000	54,004,000
Portugal (7 months)	8,021,000	7,175,000	7,999,000	3,688,000	3,648,000	3,836,000
Mexico (*b*) (7 months)	7,433,000	8,574,000	9,139,000	8,129,000	8,737,000	10,381,000

(*a*) European and Black Sea Frontiers.

(*b*) The values of the imports are stated in gold, and the dollar has been converted into English currency at the rate of 4*s*. The values of the exports are stated in silver, and the dollar has been converted into English currency for the years ended 30th June, 1901, 1902, 1903, at 2*s*., 1*s*. 9½*d*., and 1*s*. 8*d*. respectively; 1*s*. 9*d*. has been taken for the first month (July) of the year 1903-4. The figures include bullion and specie.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" (54 IX./1903), including figures received up to 30th November, published by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, at 4½*d*.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN GERMAN COLONIES.

With reference to the notices published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th June last, p. 467, and 11th June, p. 510, the following Memorandum on the cultivation of cotton in German Colonies, drawn up by the Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy in Berlin, has been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office:—

"At a time when the future cotton supply of the world is beginning to be of considerable interest to Great Britain, on account of the increasing consumption in the United States of the American grown crops which is reducing the available stocks for the English market, it will be of interest to consider the steps recently taken in the German Colonies to further the production of cotton.

Cotton Cultivation in German Colonies.

"These have been taken by the 'Colonial Scientific Committee' with the object of furnishing in the future a supply of cotton for the German markets.

"In **German East Africa** there is now an inspection office at Dar-es-Salaam charged with the organisation of all cotton undertakings. Mr. Becker of Hockley in Texas, an experienced cotton grower, has been entrusted with this work, and especially with the supervision of the attempts being made to grow cotton in the coast districts, and of the efforts to open new cotton-growing lands on the Tanga Muhesa (Mombo) Railway, on the route of the projected Dar-es-Salaam-Mrogoro (and Kilwa) Railway, in the country towards the Lake Nyassa, in the territories bordering on the Rusidyi River, and in the country in the neighbourhood of the Uganda Railway. According to the latest information, the cotton growing on the coasts is progressing well; and the crop, this year, is estimated at 50,000 German lbs. There are newly planted lands in the following Communes:—250 hectares in Dar-es-Salaam, 120 in Kilwa, 20 in Mohorro, and 100 in Bagamoyo (by the Catholic Mission). The cotton, lately received from the districts of Lindi and Tanga, are valued at 70 to 80 marks per 100 lbs. This cotton, said to be equal to the best 'white Egyptian,' is suitable both for the production of yarns for stockings and for fine spinning.

"In **Togoland** a system of inspection has been established at Lome, and the cultivation of cotton by the natives is on the increase. The crop from the 'Hinterland' is estimated at several hundred bales. The latest consignments of Togoland cotton have been classed higher than the products of the first crop, and are now considered as 'fully good middling.' It is said the Government intend to have the Lome-Palime Railway carried out, and when it is finished to hand it over, together with the landing stage and the coast railway, Lome-Klein Popo, to one single company, under certain conditions.

"Large samples of cotton received from **South-west Africa,** grown from 'Sea Island' seed are considered very good by interested persons. In order to assist in the extension of the cultivation of cotton, the farmers want a company to be started to utilise the Swakop River by the construction of dams. There is also a question of starting cotton growing in the north of the Protectorate with irrigation from the Cunene River. The German textile industry and the Chambers of Commerce are reported to be keenly supporting such undertakings. . . .

"In order to obtain sufficient men for the supervision of cotton growing, the Committee will in time send several young German landlords to study at the 'Agricultural and Technical School' in Texas, on the condition that they afterwards go to the German Colonies. The German Consulate at Galveston will be entrusted with the duty of supervising this arrangement. It is proposed that the young men should spend nine months at that school, and then pass a year on some large cotton growing estate."

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Customs Decisions.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" for 24th October contains certain Decisions issued by the Department of Trade and Customs on the 22nd October (Supplement No. 10 to the Customs Tariff Guide) affecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Commonwealth.

The following are the more important of the Decisions given:—

Articles, and how classed.	Rate of Duty.
Apparatus, sprague hot air, for legs and arms—	
As instruments, &c., surgical and dental	Free.
Bags, tobacco, made of coloured calico printed or otherwise, sometimes called pouches, ranging in size from about 2 by 3 inches to about 6 by 9 inches, used for holding cut tobacco	20 % *ad val.*
Cloth, overland, for portmanteau and bag making—	
As American leather-cloth (66H)	5 % "
*Down, when undressed—	
All other articles	Free.
Gloss linen—	
As oilman's stores, n.e.i.	15 % *ad val.*
Machinery, corn planters, single row—	
As agricultural implements and machinery	12½ % "
*Machines and machinery (other than agricultural and machine tools), viz., burring, for crushing burrs and seeds out of wool,—	
As machinery (Division VI*g.*)	Free.
*Paper pressings—	
As paper, n.e.i.	15 % *ad val.*
Plates, zinc, being cut to size for electrical purposes—	
As machinery and appliances, n.e.i., electrical	12½ % "
Soda, sulphate of, known as Glauber salts—	
As drugs, n.e.i.	Free.
Tubes, being an alloy of tin, zinc, and antimony—	
As mixed metalware	15 % *ad val.*

* Revised Decision.

The same copy of the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" contains a Customs Decision, dated 19th October, 1903, to the effect that "Chinese figs and orange quarters," being used as a substitute for dried fruits, will be chargeable with duty as "dried fruits," viz., 3*d.* per lb.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRANSVAAL.

Regulations affecting Importation of Cattle from Lourenço Marques.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Transvaal Gazette," dated 6th November last, containing Regulations laid down under Section 5 of Ordinance 17 of 1902 (Government Notice, No. 1,274 of 1903), affecting the importation of cattle from Lourenço Marques into the Transvaal.

A copy of the Regulations may be seen by persons interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

GERMANY—GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

New Customs Ordinance and Customs Tariff.

A supplement to the German "Kolonialblatt," dated the 15th November, contains the text of a new Customs Ordinance and Customs Tariff for German East Africa, which are to come into force on a date* to be fixed by public notification of the Governor of the Colony.

The Ordinance contains general regulations respecting the importation, exportation, and transit of goods; provisions for the exemption of certain classes of goods from the payment of duty; regulations for the declaration and clearance of merchandise, and for postal packets, &c., &c.

The complete Ordinance (in the original German) may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

The following is a translation of the Customs Tariff of import and export duties:—

Tariff No.	Description of Articles.	Unit and Rate of Duty.
	I.—IMPORT DUTIES.	
1	Spirits of all kinds, alcoholic essences and perfumery ...	Litre 1 rupee
	Notes.—1. In ascertaining the capacity of bottles, jugs, &c., fractional parts of a tenth of a litre contained therein are to be reckoned as a full tenth, and the whole capacity estimated accordingly. 2. Spirits and alcoholic essences for medicinal purposes are to be free of duty.	
2	Sparkling wines	Bottle 1 „

* A recent despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Zanzibar states that the alteration in the rate of duties will take place early next year.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

Tariff No.	Description of Articles.	Unit and Rate of Duty.
3	Still wines—	
	(*a*) In bottles	Bottle 24 pesa†
	(*b*) In casks and other receptacles containing more than 2 litres	Litre 16 „
	Note to Nos. 2 *and* 3.—Half bottles are to pay half the duties on full bottles.	
4	Beer of all kinds—	
	(*a*) In bottles	Bottle 8 „
	(*b*) In casks and other receptacles containing more than 2 litres	Litre 8 „
5	Rice, unhulled	100 lbs. 40 „
6	„ hulled	100 „ 60 „
	Note to Nos. 5 *and* 6.—Mixtures of hulled and unhulled rice are to be dutiable as hulled rice.	
7	*Chiroko* (beans)	100 „ 60 „
8	*Mtama*, maize, beans, and all other kinds of grain and pulse, not elsewhere mentioned	100 „ 30 „
9	Raw tobacco, and tobacco prepared and packed in the native manner	Lb. (gross) 12 pesa
10	Cigars and cigarettes	„ (net) 32 „
11	All other manufactured tobacco	„ „ 24 „
	Note to Nos. 10 *and* 11.—Duty on manufactured tobacco imported in boxes, &c., may be calculated either on the gross weight, with a tare allowance of 20 per cent., or on the ascertained net weight, at the option of the importer. In ascertaining the net weight, the weight of the immediate coverings, in which the goods are generally sold (*e.g.*, small boxes, tins, &c.), is to be included.	
12	Opium, hemp, hashish	25 % *ad val.*
13	Salt	100 lbs. 16 pesa
	Note.—In addition, an internal consumption tax of 1¼ rupees per 100 lbs. is to be levied on imported salt. Salt for agricultural and industrial purposes is exempted from Customs duty and from consumption tax.	
14	All other articles, except those expressly specified in the free list	10 % *ad val.*
	FREE LIST.	
	The following articles are free of import duty :—	
	Ivory, and other tusks and bones ; horns ; hides and skins ; tortoise-shell ; living animals of all kinds ; caoutchouc ; copal ; orchilla ; copra ; cloves and clove-stalks, and pepper ; seeds‡ and living plants ; fertilising and disinfecting substances ; agricultural implements ; agricultural, mining, and industrial machinery, and repairing pieces ; means of transport, and repairing pieces ; scientific instruments ; surgical instruments and apparatus, medicines and bandages ; printed books, paper printed or written on ; pictures, framed or not ; statues ; grave-stones, &c. ; German coin, foreign gold coin, silver or copper coin of the German East Africa Company ; uniforms ; samples without value ; articles for the use of Christian missions, hospitals, &c. ; machinery, tools, and materials directly imported for the construction of roads, railways, &c.	

† 1 rupee = 64 pesa.

‡ Rice, mtama, cocoa-nuts, and similar products are not to be regarded as seeds.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

Tariff No.	Description of Articles.	Unit and Rate of Duty.
	II.—EXPORT DUTIES.	
1	Ivory	15 % *ad val.*
2	Hippopotamus' and wild boars' teeth	15 % "
3	Horns of the buffalo, eland, *kudu*, and *rapp*-antelopes—	
	Head of horns	5 rupees.
	Single horn	1 rupee.
4	Rhinoceros' horns	15 % *ad val.*
5	Horns of other wild animals—	
	Head of horns	2 rupees.
	Single horn	1 rupee.
6	Horns of domestic animals...	12% *ad val.*
7	Raw hides and skins of the giraffe, zebra, rhinoceros, and parts thereof	15% "
8	Raw hides and skins, unenumerated	12% "
9	Tortoise-shell...	12% "
10	Cowries and other shells	7% "
	Note to Nos. 1–10.—Articles manufactured from the raw products enumerated in Nos. 1–10 are to be dutiable as the raw products.	
11	Living animals—	
	(*a*) Horses	Each 25 rupees
	(*b*) Mules	" 20 "
	(*c*) Asses (*Muskat*)	" 20 "
	(*d*) Asses (half-bred and "*Wanjamwesi*")	" 7 "
	(*e*) Male cattle	" 8 "
	(*f*) Female cattle	" 20 "
	(*g*) Sheep and goats	" 1 "
	(*h*) Zebras, giraffes, eland, antelopes, and ostriches	" 10 "
	(*i*) Fowls...	" 8 pesa
	(*k*) Parrots	" 1 rupee
12	Fresh meat	15% *ad val.*
13	Sharks' fins	10% "
14	Caoutchouc	100 lbs. 18 rupees
	Note.—Caoutchouc obtained from plantations is to be free of export duty.	
15	Copal	15% *ad val.*
16	Woods of all kinds—	
	(*a*) Unworked, or only hewn or sawn in cross section, with or without the bark	10% "
	(*b*) Further worked	5% "
17	Mat-weed, palm leaves, mats, bast sacks and baskets ...	5 % "
18	Native tobacco	10 % "
19	Wax	2 % "
20	Sugar-cane and its products	5 % "
21	Salt	10 % "
	All articles not enumerated above are to be free of export duty.	

Goods in transit through the Protectorate may be exempted from the payment of import and export duties on payment of a fee to be fixed, and observance of special regulations to be issued by the Governor of the Colony.

Statistical fee.—Goods exempt from duty, either on importation or exportation, are subject to a statistical fee of 8 pesa for every 100 rupees, or part of 100 rupees, of the value of the goods. Exception is made in the case of certain articles specified in the Ordinance, including consignments of a value of less than 5 rupees.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN.

Facilities for Parcels Traffic by Rail over the Pyrenean Frontier.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a translation of a Royal Decree, which came into force on the 1st October last, providing facilities for the rapid clearance and despatch of parcels, not exceeding 5 kilogs. in weight, entering Spain by rail at Irun and Port Bou. Certificates of origin are not to be required for merchandise so imported.

A further Royal Decree, which was published in the "Madrid Gazette" for the 25th November, and came into force at once, provides that packages, up to five in number, may, under certain conditions, be admitted to the advantages of the new service, even though separately consigned in the way-bill.

Rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of Customs Duties payable in Gold.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 1st December publishes a Royal Order notifying that the average rate of exchange (premium of exchange on Paris) during the second fortnight of November was 33·77 per cent., and that the corresponding reduction in the rate of Customs duties payable in gold during the first fortnight of this month will be 25 per cent.

TURKEY.

Sanitary Regulations for Hides and Skins at Turkish Ports.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of a Circular recently issued by the Sanitary Administration of the Ottoman Empire, relating to the sanitary regulations in force at Turkish ports for the importation of hides and skins.

The Circular is stated to be a codification of previous circulars on the subject, introducing no fresh restrictions. It forbids the importation of raw hides or skins from contaminated countries, but admits such as have been chemically treated. It also provides for the disinfection of certain classes of hides and skins, as well as of the lighters in which they are brought to land, and of the persons who handle them.

A copy of the Circular (in French) may be seen on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

PERSIA.

Export of Lambskins from Fars Prohibited.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information, through the Foreign Office, to the effect that the Persian Government have given directions prohibiting the export of lambskins from Fars (including those already purchased by merchants and foreign subjects) on and from the 21st March next.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

GERMANY.

Rhine Traffic in 1901.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a despatch from H.M. Legation at Darmstadt, from which it appears that, according to a report recently published on the Rhine traffic during 1901, 29·2 million tons of goods were carried during that year, of which 10·3 million tons belong to the German-Holland trade, and 2·7 million to that of Germany with Belgium. In round numbers, therefore, 13 million tons were conveyed between German and foreign ports, and about 16·2 million tons were absorbed in the local traffic between German ports.

The number of ships engaged in this trade was, at the end of 1901, 9,502, of which 10 per cent. were steamships, with 220,617 h.p. The men employed numbered 28,477. Of the sailing vessels Germany owns 1,400,000 tons, or 50 per cent. of the whole, the Netherlands 990,000 tons, or 37 per cent., and Belgium 358,000 tons, or 13 per cent.

In conclusion, the despatch reports that the States through which the Rhine flows spent 13,700,000 marks (685,000*l.*) in regulating and improving the bed of the river, and 18,500,000 marks (925,000*l.*) in improving the harbours.

MEXICO.

Increased Railway Rates no longer charged.

With reference to the announcement which appeared on p. 557 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, it is to be observed that the "Diario Oficial" of Mexico of 11th November contains a notification to the effect that the 15 per cent. increase upon freight and passenger rates which the railway companies were authorized to charge (in view of the fall in the value of silver) is no longer (since 25th November) to be charged.

VENEZUELA.

New Port: Tucacas.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of a telegram from Caracas, reporting that the Venezuelan Government have opened Tucacas as a port qualified for import and export commerce, and for coasting trade. This place is in the neighbourhood of Porto Cabello.

CHILE.

Subsidized Steamers—Punta Arenas to Rio Gallego and Santa Cruz.

The "Boletin Oficial" of Chile of 22nd October contains a Decree accepting the proposal of Messrs. Braun and Blanchard, of Punta Arenas, for a service of steamers, to be maintained until the end of 1906, from the said port to the Argentine colonies of Rio Gallego (fortnightly) and Santa Cruz and San Julian (monthly). The steamers

Shipping and Transport.

are to leave Punta Arenas 72 hours after the arrival of the steamers of the P. S. N. Company from the Pacific; they are to charge 8 dols. per ton to Rio Gallego and 12 dols. per ton to Santa Cruz and San Julian; and to receive a subsidy of 20,000 dols. annually (about 1,416*l*).

BRAZIL.

Port Improvements at Rio Janeiro.

The "Diario Official" of Brazil of 13th November contains copy of the contract for the execution of the improvement works at the port of Rio Janeiro, made by the Federal Government of Brazil with Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co., Limited, of London, and the "Diario" of 15th idem contains a copy of the regulations for the Fiscal and Administrative Commission of the Rio Janeiro Port Works, which has been named by the Government to deal with the contractors in all matters concerning the execution of the works.

The "Diario" containing the above notice may be seen by those interested on application at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 50, Parliament Street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

JAPAN.

Railway Statistics.

The following particulars relating to Japanese railways are taken from the "Financial and Economical Annual" of Japan, issued by the Department of Finance, Tokio (see "Board of Trade Journal," 26th November, p. 422):—

—		1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.
Mileage open (total) ...	miles	3,855	4,026	4,237
Locomotives	No.	1,279	1,350	1,427
Passenger carriages ...	,,	4,416	4,529	4,864
Goods' waggons	,,	18,291	19,820	21,505
Passengers carried... ...	,,	113,710,871	111,211,208	*
Goods carried	tons	14,401,520	14,409,752	*

* Not yet available.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

TRANSVAAL.

Gold Mining: Number of Stamps at Work.

According to information received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, from the High Commissioner's Office at Johannesburg, the number of stamps at work in the Transvaal gold mining industry during October last was as follows:—

—	Witwatersrand.	Outside.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
October	4,275	215	4,490

Compared with September, these figures show a net increase of 135 stamps.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Electric Power Works in Dalmatia.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office, from H.M. Consul at Trieste, reporting that the Kerka (Dalmatia) electric power works, developing an energy of 20,000 h.p., will be opened very shortly. This energy will be transmitted to Sebenico, where establishments for the production of "carbide of lime" have been erected. The transmission line will be 12 kilometres (nearly 7½ miles) long. The Central Electric station at Jaruga (on the left border of the Kerka) is composed of two groups of 3,500 h.p. each. With such a force, an annual production of 5,000 tons of carbide of lime is anticipated.

The Consul further states that the company for the utilisation of hydraulic power of Dalmatia, known under the name of "Società Romana," has also begun the works of the Manojlovac waterfall. The company hopes to obtain an electric energy of 25,000 h.p. There will be altogether 30,000 h.p. from the four Kerka waterfalls; and the annual production of the carbide of lime will be 30,000 tons. The total capital employed will be over 350,000*l*.

BRAZIL.

Monazite Sands.

With reference to the notice on p. 455 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd December, a despatch has been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Minister in Brazil, stating that a notice published in the Brazilian "Official Gazette" of 5th November, announces that the Government proposes to authorise a geological survey of the deposits of these sands, with a view to ascertaining their extent and value, in order to determine the conditions on which such deposits shall be leased.

This decision, adds H.M. Minister, would doubtless imply the rejection of the tenders already presented, and the postponement of the settlement of the question to a remote date.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Cotton Goods Trade.

With reference to the statement on pp. 348-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th November, the following table, which shows the exports of cotton goods (domestic manufacture) from the United States of America to the undermentioned destinations during the ten months ended October, 1902 and 1903, has been compiled from the official statistics issued by the United States Government:—

To	Ten Months ended October. 1902.	1903.
Coloured and uncoloured cloths—	Yards.	Yards.
United Kingdom	4,793,780	3,525,101
France	24,788	42,462
Germany	159,357	176,453
Other Europe	2,210,950	1,551,349
British North America	9,765,827	10,843,945
Central America and British Honduras	15,631,913	14,873,127
Mexico	2,747,840	2,076,726
Cuba	3,139,627	3,644,149
Other West Indies and Bermuda	21,235,075	23,590,831
Argentina	945,810	1,022,898
Brazil	7,807,886	8,067,465
Chile	7,349,422	9,718,601
Colombia	21,752,380	16,669,702
Venezuela	7,492,536	10,156,449
Other South America	5,153,365	5,511,988
Chinese Empire	299,124,195	177,337,479
British East Indies	11,353,218	6,980,065
Hong-Kong	191,155	556,325
Japan	331,967	283,812
British Australasia	5,867,408	3,567,733
Philippine Islands	5,238,969	3,461,812
Other Asia and Oceania	20,754,552	33,246,202
British Africa	6,605,395	5,058,664
All other Africa	526,474	338,659
Other countries	15,934	—
Total quantity ... ... Yards	460,219,823	342,301,997
Total value ... ... Dols.	23,445,756	17,771,710
Other cotton goods—	Dollars.	Dollars.
United Kingdom	678,941	814,840
Belgium	59,664	81,819
France	27,397	12,702
Germany	642,727	1,073,123
Netherlands	11,582	24,314
Other Europe	45,757	72,513
British North America	1,877,341	1,848,700
Central America and British Honduras	264,771	329,906
Mexico	376,022	358,929
Cuba	124,352	194,098
Other West Indies and Bermuda	150,087	257,029
Argentina	169,720	120,620
Brazil	66,498	91,637
Chile	26,253	19,951
Colombia	63,774	92,565
Venezuela	16,400	23,936
Other South America	35,283	42,749
Chinese Empire	51,100	26,305
British East Indies	6,633	8,005
Hong-Kong	14,249	27,972
British Australasia	392,256	327,005
Philippine Islands	78,487	41,415
Other Asia and Oceania	78,872	82,700
British Africa	120,338	179,975
All other Africa	24,664	12,122
Other countries	8,325	7,257
Total value ... ... Dols.	5,411,493	6,172,187
Grand total value of all cotton goods exported...	28,857,249	23,943,897

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended the 5th December, were as follow:—

Wheat	26*s.*	8*d.*
Barley	23*s.*	9*d.*
Oats	15*s.*	9*d.*

For further particulars see p. 514.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 515, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 5th December, 1903, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 3rd December was 150,456 and the number imported during the 49 weeks ended the 3rd December was 3,335,744. As regards exports, the figures are, for the week ended the 3rd December, 7,437 bales, and for the 49 weeks, 484,695.

For further details see p. 514.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to Inland towns, and returned to ports during the month and eleven months ended 30th November last, will be found on p. 513.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants that left the United Kingdom during the month of November, 1903, was 25,588, as compared with 29,541, during the corresponding month of 1902. During the eleven months ended November, 1903, 432,116 emigrants left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe as compared with 367,124 during the same period of 1902.

For further details see p. 516.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Bankruptcy Statistics.

The total number of receiving orders gazetted in England and Wales during the month of November last was 337, as compared with 345 during November, 1902.

For detailed particulars see pp. 517-8.

SPAIN.

Possibility of utilizing National Cement for Public Works.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 1st December contains a Royal Order appointing a commission charged with studying the hydraulic limes and cements of the country, with reference to their possible application in the construction of public works. This is in view of the establishment of new factories of hydraulic products, as well as the improvement in many cases of old ones.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Liverpool.—Meetings of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have recently been held (Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., presiding), at which certain questions connected with labour in West Africa have come under consideration. For some time past the committee have been urging His Majesty's Government to abolish native labour ordinances existing in the various British West African colonies in order that the native might have complete freedom to offer his services in whichever of the West African colonies he could find the greatest demand for the same. The Cape Coast Chamber stated that whilst they concurred in the attitude adopted by the Section, they wished to point out that the restrictions referred to did not entail any hardship on the employers of labour in their districts as the labour market was almost entirely supplied by Kroo labour.

With reference to the "concessions labour ordinance," it was resolved to ask the African Association, and one or two other gentlemen connected with the Gold Coast mining interests, to favour the Committee with their observations on this ordinance.

Walsall.—The monthly meeting of the Walsall and district Chamber of Commerce was held on the 30th November, with the

Reports of Proceedings of British Chambers of Commerce.

President (Mr. J. A. Leckie) in the chair. With reference to Anglo-Belgian parcel post, a letter was read from the Postmaster-General in reply to the Chamber stating that negotiations were in progress with the object of reducing the present parcel-post charges in vogue between Britain and Belgium, but pointing out that these charges were necessarily higher in the case of Britain than in that of countries contiguous to Belgium.

The President in commenting on the report of the Mosely Commission asked if it would not be well to send from the district two or three masters and an equal number of men to study American methods. It was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

One of the delegates to the district Standing Committee on Railway Rates, read a couple of resolutions passed by that body in consequence of the Railway Companies' failure to carry out a promise that, in respect of owner's risk, traders would in future be treated as favourably as some years ago. The Council resolved to support the resolutions.

Other matters referred to were Foreign Government Contracts; War Office Samples, and Local Scholarships.

Blackburn.—The monthly meeting of the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce was held on the 2nd December, the President (Mr. H. Harrison, J.P.) occupying the chair. With reference to the question of State Assistance of British Trade it was proposed and carried "that in order to secure more employment for the people of this country, and the closer union of all portions of the British Empire, it is imperative that Imperial financial resources should be utilised for the development of the Empire to a far greater extent than has hitherto obtained."

Sir H. F. Hibbert spoke of the great importance to Blackburn of the trade with China, and moved the resolution "that this Chamber of Commerce cordially approves of the action recently taken by the China League and the China Association, and is prepared to support any steps which they may take on the same lines with the object of improving our commerce."

The resolution was seconded by the President, and carried.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.—November, 1903.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported, Forwarded** from **Ports** to **Inland Towns**, and **Returned** to **Ports** during the Month and Eleven Months ended 30th November, 1903, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Year 1902.

—	Month of November.		Eleven Months ended 30th November.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
	Imports.			
American	489,050	419,551	2,317,700	2,387,484
Brazilian	3,633	18,056	157,917	227,300
East Indian	6,774	3,100	161,118	60,257
Egyptian	68,139	56,329	349,996	394,720
Miscellaneous	7,089	4,434	66,064	56,204
Total	574,685	501,470	3,052,795	3,125,965
	Exports.			
American	25,039	13,318	265,708	255,784
Brazilian	855	3,567	39,939	25,841
East Indian	6,662	1,957	68,813	32,890
Egyptian	5,711	9,755	85,536	97,282
Miscellaneous	710	1,167	8,991	6,944
Total	38,977	29,764	468,987	418,741
	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.			
American	272,115	243,509	2,235,658	2,362,518
Brazilian	8,363	14,370	120,804	168,561
East Indian	5,001	1,009	49,899	16,546
Egyptian	40,385	46,581	247,999	279,781
Miscellaneous	4,866	4,364	52,523	76,350
Total	330,730	309,833	2,706,883	2,903,756
	Forwarded from Inland Towns to Ports.			
American	185	156	6,135	3,076
Brazilian	—	—	—	—
East Indian	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	—	77	89
Total	186	156	6,212	3,165

Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the Week and 49 Weeks ended 3rd December, 1903.

—	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1903.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1903.	Week ended 3rd Dec., 1903.	49 Weeks ended 3rd Dec., 1903.
	IMPORTS. (Bales.)		EXPORTS. (Bales.)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
American	125,548	2,562,702	2,452	275,335
Brazilian	—	157,917	—	40,139
East Indian	355	161,645	1,403	70,701
Egyptian	24,506	386,286	3,488	89,481
Miscellaneous	47	67,194	94	9,039
Total	150,456	3,335,744	7,437	484,695

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 5th December, 1903, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 5th December, 1903 ...	26	8	23	9	15	9
Corresponding week in—						
1896	32	2	25	4	16	8
1897	33	9	26	0	16	6
1898	27	6	28	6	17	3
1899	25	7	25	10	16	5
1900	26	10	25	11	17	4
1901	27	1	26	7	19	0
1902	25	1	24	4	17	0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 5th December, 1903, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 5th Dec., 1903.	Corresponding week in 1902.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number.	13,612	5,391
Sheep and lambs	"	10,451	4,517
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	260	376
Fresh meat :—			
Beef...	Cwts.	69,165	63,829
Mutton	"	58,214	62,375
Pork	"	23,011	14,863
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	101,777	86,664
Beef	"	3,411	2,019
Hams	"	22,275	26,712
Pork	"	2,535	2,103
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh ...	"	11,409	14,088
Meat, preserved otherwise than by salting	"	15,335	18,959
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	54,961	74,338
Margarine	"	19,985	16,522
Cheese	"	57,177	66,261
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	45	555
" cream	"	149	110
" condensed	"	19,804	19,416
" preserved, other kinds	"	60	39
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	382,549	407,141
Poultry and game	Value £	24,770	29,555
Rabbits, dead (not tinned)	Cwts.	10,395	9,892
Lard	"	34,907	29,939
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,098,300	1,312,230
Wheat meal and flour	"	453,200	421,431
Barley	"	483,800	718,308
Oats	"	277,100	360,163
Peas	"	51,150	47,509
Beans	"	35,510	40,182
Maize or Indian corn	"	618,000	512,729
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	199,115	171,059
Apricots and peaches	"	—	—
Bananas	Bunches.	80,755	24,003
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	1,024	470
Lemons	"	12,674	29,569
Oranges	"	173,270	244,408
Pears	"	2,381	2,052
Plums	"	11	120
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	5,102	1,041
Hay	Tons.	3,678	5,426
Straw	"	1,378	2,279
Hops	Cwts.	5,043	9,635
Locust beans...	"	—	34,000
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	150,305	142,539
Potatoes	Cwts.	332,550	70,791
Tomatoes	"	15,161	7,583
Unenumerated	Value £	5,479	5,574
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	11,121	18,901
Preserved by canning	"	10,876	9,476

Emigration.—November, 1903.

Return of the **Numbers, Nationalities,** and ***Destinations** of the **Passengers** that left the **United Kingdom** for **Places** out of **Europe** during the Month ended 30th November, 1903, and the Eleven Months ended 30th November, 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Year.

Nationality.	British Empire.						Foreign Countries.			Grand Total.	
	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	British South Africa.	India, including Ceylon.	Other British Colonies and Possessions.	Total.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Total.		
	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1903.	1902.
	Month ended 30th November.										
English	1,452	1,065	2,783	649	436	6,385	4,005	445	4,450	10,835	12,110
Scotch...	108	196	630	26	55	1,015	699	62	761	1,776	1,783
Irish	70	116	220	3	4	413	1,420	33	1,453	1,866	1,738
Total of British origin ...	1,630	1,377	3,633	678	495	7,813	6,124	540	6,664	14,477	15,631
Foreigners	2,185	20	1,324	13	25	3,567	6,811	107	6,918	10,485	13,141
Nationalities not distinguished	4	...	...	247	203	454	49	123	172	626	769
Total	3,819	1,397	4,957	938	723	11,834	12,984	770	13,754	25,588	29,541
Total for corresponding month, 1902	3,808	1,648	7,393	1,011	745	14,605	14,211	725	14,936	29,541	
	Eleven Months ended 30th November.										
English	47,246	9,060	38,265	3,858	3,360	101,789	66,159	4,140	70,299	172,088	130,048
Scotch...	10,247	1,551	7,779	201	434	20,212	14,649	584	15,233	35,445	25,198
Irish	2,565	900	2,011	30	60	5,566	39,099	204	39,303	44,869	41,481
Total of British origin ...	60,058	11,511	48,055	4,089	3,854	127,567	119,907	4,928	124,835	252,402	196,727
Foreigners	36,534	182	11,717	122	279	48,834	121,689	1,311	123,000	171,834	164,028
Nationalities not distinguished	289	2	...	1,750	2,363	4,404	1,895	1,581	3,476	7,880	6,369
Total	96,881	11,695	59,772	5,961	6,496	180,805	243,491	7,820	251,311	432,116	367,124
Total for corresponding month, 1902	63,619	13,680	47,397	5,451	6,121	136,268	223,546	7,310	230,856	367,124	

* The destinations given are, in all cases, based on the ports at which the passengers contracted to land.

NOTE.—The above figures being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month, are subject to correction in the Annual Returns.

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders Gazetted in the under-mentioned Periods and in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations.

	November.		Eleven Months ended November.	
	1903.	*1902.*	1903.	*1902.*
Total gazetted...	No. 337	*No. 345*	No. 3,858	*No. 3,874*
Number gazetted in principal trade and occupations :—				
Builders	19	*24*	282	*247*
Grocers, &c....	25	*27*	272	*274*
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	19	*26*	225	*248*
Farmers	11	*14*	139	*163*
Bakers	11	*12*	116	*111*
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	10	*5*	112	*105*
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	15	*11*	112	*97*
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ...	6	*8*	98	*100*
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	12	*5*	98	*88*
Butchers	2	*8*	94	*117*
Tailors, &c.	12	*6*	83	*72*
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	5	*3*	65	*54*
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	3	*2*	57	*42*
Confectioners	8	*6*	57	*37*
Agents, commission and general	6	*9*	47	*56*
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ...	3	*1*	46	*45*
Furniture dealers and makers	1	*1*	45	*27*
Auctioneers	4	*4*	44	*36*
Clerks, commercial and general	3	*4*	44	*42*
Solicitors	3	*2*	41	*37*
Carpenters and joiners	5	*4*	40	*37*
Tobacconists, &c.	1	*4*	37	*40*
Lodging-house keepers	2	*6*	37	*28*
Bicycle, &c., manufacturers and dealers ...	7	*3*	37	*31*
Jewellers, watchmakers, importers, silversmiths, &c.	5	*3*	34	*47*
Printers, booksellers, and publishers	3	—	32	*28*
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	3	*4*	31	*29*
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors	1	*3*	30	*27*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales—*continued.*

	November.		Eleven Months ended November.	
	1903.	*1902.*	1903.	*1902.*
	No.	*No.*	No.	*No.*
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations—*continued:*				
Corn, flour, seed, hay, and straw merchants and dealers	3	*2*	29	*33*
Travellers, commercial	2	*5*	29	*33*
Merchants, general...	3	*2*	28	*31*
Gardeners, florists, &c.	2	*4*	28	*20*
Provision merchants, &c.	1	*1*	26	*30*
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ...	1	*3*	26	*23*
Hairdressers...	1	*2*	25	*19*
Carriage, &c., builders	2	*2*	24	*29*
Ironmongers	4	*3*	24	*19*
Contractors	—	*4*	23	*15*
Chemists, druggists and chemical manufacturers	1	*2*	23	*22*
General dealers	2	*3*	23	*36*
Directors and promoters of public companies ...	1	*2*	23	*27*
China, glass, and earthenware, &c., dealers ...	3	—	22	*16*
Officers in Army	3	*1*	22	*14*
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	4	*3*	22	*28*
Engineers and founders, &c.	2	*4*	21	*37*
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	5	*1*	21	*12*
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	—	*1*	20	*27*
Stationers	—	*3*	18	*18*
Saddlers and harness makers	—	*4*	18	*29*
Hosiers, glovers, &c.	2	*2*	18	*12*
Wheelwrights	—	*2*	17	*16*
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	2	*1*	17	*19*
Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	—	*1*	14	*24*
Brokers, stock and share	1	*2*	14	*11*
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	2	—	14	*10*
Timber merchants and wood dealers	2	*4*	14	*21*
Wine and spirit merchants, &c.	1	*1*	12	*13*
Woollen merchants and manufacturers... ...	2	*3*	11	*15*
Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants ...	—	*2*	10	*11*
Millers	1	—	9	*15*
Stone, marble and monumental masons, &c. ...	—	—	9	*5*
Architects and surveyors	2	*1*	9	*20*
Cattle and pig dealers	—	—	7	*12*
Cotton spinners and manufacturers	2	—	7	*2*
Fishing smack owners, and masters	—	—	3	*3*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1903, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost of 1*s.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1902, in two volumes, may be purchased at a cost of 6*s.* 11*d.* for the first, and 5*s.* for the second volume, at any of the addresses enumerated above. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives Abstract Tables for the years 1898-1902, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country), and in the second volume details as to customs duties, trade in coin and bullion, transhipments, and articles in bond, and particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

This Gazette is published by the Board of Trade about the 15th of each month. The following are among the more important articles appearing in the number issued on the 16th November:—State of the Labour Market in October; World's Coal Production; Recent Labour Legislation in Russia; Expenditure on Unemployed Benefits by Trade Unions; Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Mines in France in 1902; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries, &c., &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following is a *résumé* of some of the more interesting subjects dealt with in Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** issued since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal."

No. 3,106. French Guiana, 1902.

Decrease in total imports and in those from United Kingdom, but better trade with British West Indies.

Progress of gold industry and of export trade in rosewood, balata, &c.

Immigration movement from the British West Indies.

Statistics of the import, export, and shipping trade of Cayenne.

Government Publications.

No. 3,107. Pará, 1902.

Large share of Manâos in trade of Amazon region.

Increased British trade in North Brazil.

Hints as to trade in paper, cement, medicines, &c.

Statistics of imports, exports, and shipping.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. *Fourth Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings.* [*Cd.* 1846.] *Price* 6*d.*

This report deals with the proceedings of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, and covers the period from 1st July, 1901, to the end of June, 1903. During these two years 41 cases were dealt with under the Act; of these 29 were settled by conciliators or arbitrators appointed by the Board of Trade, four other cases were settled by the parties during negotiations by the Board of Trade, and in seven cases either the application was declined by the Board of Trade, or such action as was taken did not result in a settlement. The remaining case was pending at the end of June.

China, No. 3 (1903). *Report by Acting-Consul Litton on a Journey in North West Yünnan.* [*Cd.* 1836.] *Price* 10½*d.*

This is a report on a journey undertaken by Acting-Consul Litton on a journey in North and North-west Yünnan undertaken by him in November and December, 1902, and January, 1903. General conclusions as to the trading possibilities of Yünnan are appended to the report.

Report. Import Duties. 601 *of* 1840. *Price* 4*s.*

This is a reprint, issued by H.M. Stationery Office, of the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1840 to enquire into the several rates of duty then levied on imports into the United Kingdom, and whether these duties were levied for purposes of protection or revenue.

Government Publications.

LIST OF FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since 1st January, 1903, may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
3073	Austria-Hungary ...1902	1½*d.*
3075	Bohemia ... ... „	2*d.*
3094	Bosnia and Herzegovina ... ... „	½*d.*
3082	Fiume ... ... „	1*d.*
3015	Trieste ... ... „	1½*d.*
	Belgium:	
3104	Belgium 1902	2*d.*
	Bulgaria:	
3002	Bulgaria 1902	1*d.*
	Denmark:	
2934	Denmark (Supplementary) 1901	1*d.*
2994	Denmark 1902	4*d.*
2984	Faroe Islands ... ... —	2½*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
3071	Algeria 1902	2*d.*
3016	Bordeaux ... ... „	2½*d.*
2949	Brest ... ... „	1½*d.*
2976	Calais ... ... „	2*d.*
2955	Cherbourg ... ... „	1½*d.*
3010	Corsica ... ... „	1*d.*
3028	Dahomey ... ... „	1*d.*
3011	Dunkirk ... ... „	2*d.*
3101	France ... 1902, and Eight Months of 1903	1½*d.*
3106	French Guiana ...1902	1½*d.*
2941	French Guinea ...1901	½*d.*
3069	„ „ ...1902	½*d.*
2939	Havre (Agriculture) ... „	½*d.*
2960	Havre ... ... „	3*d.*
2966	Indo-China ... ... „	½*d.*
3056	Lyons, St. Etienne and Grenoble ... ... „	1*d.*
3087	Madagascar ... ... „	1*d.*
3047	Marseilles ... ... „	2½*d.*
2978	Nantes ... ... „	1*d.*
3005	New Caledonia ... „	½*d.*
3049	Nice ... ... „	1*d.*
3021	Pondicherry & Karikal „	1*d.*
2993	Réunion ... ... „	½*d.*
3089	Senegal... ... ... „	2*d.*
3065	Society Islands ... „	1½*d.*
	German Empire and Colonies:	
2982	Baden 1902	1*d.*
2971	Bavaria-Nuremberg ...1902	1*d.*
2956	Chemnitz ... ... „	1*d.*
3068	Dantzig ... ... „	1*d.*
2945	Estimates of the German Empire 1903	1*d.*
3042	Frankfort-on-Main ...1902	4½*d.*
2959	Germany ... ... „	1½*d.*
3085	„ First half of 1903	2*d.*
2983	German Colonies 1901-02	2*d.*
2998	Hamburg 1902	4*d.*
2977	Pomerania ... ... „	3*d.*
2989	Prussian Estimates 1903-04	1*d.*
591	*German Technical High Schools ... ...*	*3d.*
594	*Agriculture and Agricultural Instruction in Germany*	*4d.*
595	*Veterinary High Schools in Germany ... ...*	*2d.*
596	*Instruction in Forestry and Forest Economy in Germany*	*1½d.*
597	*Instruction in Mining and Metallurgy in Germany and the Mining and Metallurgical Industries..*	*2½d.*
599	*Beer Brewing Industry of Bavaria ... ...*	*1½d.*
600	*Technical Instruction in Germany: Building and Engineering Trades' Schools ... ...*	*3½d.*
	Greece:	
2957	Cyclades 1902	1*d.*
3074	Ionian Islands... ... „	2*d.*
2953	Morea, and Provinces of Acarnania and Ætolia „	1*d.*
2991	Piraeus... ... ... „	1½*d.*
2947	Thessaly ... ... „	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
3095	Ancona... 1902	½*d.*
3022	Central Italy ... ... „	1½*d.*
2930	Finances of Italy ... „	1½*d.*
3018	Genoa ... ... „	3*d.*
2933	Italy 1901	3*d.*
3020	„ 1902	1*d.*
3035	Lecce ... ... „	2½*d.*
3029	Leghorn ... ... „	1½*d.*
3090	Lombardy ... ... „	2½*d.*
2936	Naples ... ... „	1½*d.*
3080	Sicily ... ... „	2½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
3070	South Italy 1902	2½*d.*
2935	Venice 1901–02	1½*d.*
592	*Municipalisation of Bakeries at Catania* ...	½*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
2965	Amsterdam 1902	1*d.*
3078	Dutch Guiana ... ... „	1*d.*
3083	Finances of the Netherlands 1902-03	1½*d.*
2974	Java 1902	1½*d.*
3034	Rotterdam ... ... „	1*d.*
	Norway:	
3040	Norway... 1902	2*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
3024	Beira 1902	2*d.*
3058	Chinde ... ... „	1*d.*
3067	Lourenço Marques ... „	1½*d.*
3057	Madeira ... ... „	1*d.*
3064	Northern Portugal ... „	1*d.*
2954	Portugal ... ... „	½*d.*
	Roumania:	
2990	Roumania 1902	2½*d.*
	Russia:	
3105	Archangel 1901 and 1902	1*d.*
2979	Batoum... 1902	1½*d.*
3086	Finland ... ... „	1*d.*
2943	Odessa (Supplementary) 1901	1½*d.*
2997	„ (Agriculture)...1902	1½*d.*
3038	Poland and Lithuania „	2*d.*
3102	Reval ... ... „	1½*d.*
3072	Riga ... ... „	2*d.*
3062	Russia (and St. Petersburg) ... ... „	3*d.*
	Servia:	
2958	Servia 1902	1*d.*
	Spain:	
3053	Barcelona 1902	3*d.*
2924	Bilbao 1901	2½*d.*
2964	„ 1902	2*d.*
2992	Cadiz ... ... „	2*d.*
3088	Canary Islands ... „	1*d.*
3008	Malaga ... ... „	3½*d.*
	Sweden:	
3041	Gothenburg 1902	2½*d.*
3014	Stockholm ... ... „	2*d.*
	Turkey:	
2970	Aleppo and Adana ...1902	2*d.*
3025	Bagdad... ... ... „	1*d.*
3026	Beirut and Coast of Syria 1902	1*d.*
2987	Bussorah ... ... „	1*d.*
2950	Constantinople ... „	2*d.*
2932	Crete 1901	1*d.*
3097	„ 1902	1*d.*
3059	Damascus ... .. „	1½*d.*
2926	Eastern Coast of the Red Sea ... 1899–1901	2*d.*
3003	Erzeroum 1902	1*d.*
2962	Palestine ... ... „	1*d.*
3100	Salonica ... ... „	1*d.*
589	*Mining Industries and Forestry in Turkey* ...	3*d.*
	AFRICA—	
2931	Alexandria ... 1901 and part of 1902	1*d.*
3093	Dar-al-Baida 1902	1½*d.*
3031	Pemba ... 1901 and 1902	1½*d.*
3051	Port Said and Suez ...1902	1*d.*
2948	Somaliland Protectorate 1901–02	2½*d.*
3103	Tangier... 1902	1½*d.*
3063	Zanzibar ... ... „	2*d.*
588	*Exotic Plants of Economic Interest in the Botanic Gardens at Entebbe, Uganda*	½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	United States of America:	
2967	Boston 1902	2½*d.*
2988	California ... ... „	3*d.*
3098	Charleston ... ... „	2*d.*
2952	Chicago... ... ... „	4*d.*
2942	New Orleans ... ... „	2½*d.*
2972	New York ... ... „	1½*d.*
3060	Oregon, Washington, Idaho ... ... „	2½*d.*
3001	Philadelphia ... ... „	2½*d.*
3044	Philippines ... ... „	1*d.*
3027	Porto Rico ... ... „	1½*d.*
2944	States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky „	1½*d.*
2968	Texas ... ... „	2*d.*
587	*Coal Industry of the United States in 1901*	2*d.*
	Mexico:	
2925	Mexico 1901	2½*d.*
2951	Mexico City 1902	2½*d.*
3039	Vera Cruz ... ... „	2½*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
3077	Costa Rica 1902	1*d.*
2963	Nicaragua ... ... „	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentina:	
2940	Argentine finances 1901–02	1½*d.*
2961	Buenos Ayres 1902	1½*d.*
	Brazil:	
3061	Bahia 1902	1*d.*
2938	Brazil ... First half of 1902	½*d.*
3050	Brazil ... First nine months 1902	2*d.*
3107	Pará ... ... „	1*d.*
2986	Pernambuco and Ceara „	1*d.*
2996	Porto Alegre ... ... „	1*d.*
2928	Rio de Janeiro ...1901	1½*d.*
	Chile:	
2946	Coquimbo 1901	½*d.*
	Colombia:	
598	*Coffee trade...*	½*d.*
	Paraguay:	
3007	Paraguay 1902	1*d.*
	Peru:	
3079	Peru 1902	2½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
3017	Venezuela 1902	1*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
3076	Cuba 1902	1½*d.*
2927	Hayti 1901	1*d.*
3091	„ 1902	½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
3066	Amoy 1902	1*d.*
2985	Canton ... ... „	1½*d.*
3052	Chefoo ... ... „	1½*d.*
3092	China ... ... „	3*d.*
2975	Chinkiang ... ... „	1*d.*
3048	Chungking ... ... „	½*d.*
3023	Foochow ... ... „	1*d.*
2969	Hankow 1902	1½*d.*
3013	Kiungchow (Hoihow) „	3½*d.*
3004	Nanking ... ... „	1*d.*
3019	Ningpo ... ... „	½*d.*
2999	Newchwang ... ... „	1*d.*
3033	Pakhoi ... ... „	½*d.*
3012	Swatow... ... ... „	1*d.*
3045	Wenchow ... ... „	½*d.*
3006	Wuchow ... ... „	1*d.*
3081	Wuhu ... ... „	½*d.*
	Japan:	
3030	Hakodate 1902	1½*d.*
3046	Kobe ... ... „	2*d.*
3009	Japan ... ... „	3*d.*
3084	Nagasaki ... ... „	2*d.*
3054	North Formosa ... „	1½*d.*
3000	South Formosa ... „	1½*d.*
3055	Shimonoseki ... ... „	1*d.*
3037	Yokohama ... ... „	1½*d.*
	Corea:	
2995	Corea 1902	1½*d.*
	Persia:	
3032	Kerman ... 1902–03	½*d.*
3043	Kermanshah ... „	1½*d.*
3036	Persian Gulf 1902	3*d.*
590	*Trade and General Condition of the City and Province of Kermanshah..*	*4d.*
	Siam:	
3099	Bangkok 1902	1½*d.*
2929	Chiengmai 1901	1*d.*
	Borneo:	
3096	Brunei, Sarawak, and British North Borneo 1902	1*d.*
	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
2937	Samoa 1902	1*d.*

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series issued since 1st January, 1903, may be obtained from the above-mentioned sources :—

No.	———	Price.
	EUROPE—	
	Belgium:	
1	Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium regulating telephonic communication between the two countries	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	———	Price.
	Denmark:	
5	Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark for regulating the fisheries outside territorial waters in the ocean surrounding the Faroë Islands and Iceland... ...	7½*d.*
11	Accession of Denmark to the International Convention establishing an International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works	½*d.*
	France:	
2	Convention between the United Kingdom and France for the exchange of insured and uninsured parcels between France and Gibraltar	1*d.*
2	Convention between the United Kingdom and France respecting commercial relations between France and Jamaica	½*d.*
	Germany:	
14	Accession of Germany to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, &c.	½*d.*
	Netherlands:	
9	Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands regulating the allowances to witnesses in fishery cases	½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	United States of America:	
4	Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States for the adjustment of the Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the Territory of Alaska	½*d.*
	Mexico:	
13	Accession of Mexico to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, and additional Act of 1900	½*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Guatemala:	
6	Accession of Guatemala to the Geneva Convention of 1864 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field.	½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Chile:	
15	Parcel Post Convention between the United Kingdom and Chile	2*d.*
	Venezuela:	
8	Protocol between the United Kingdom and Venezuela relating to the settlement of British claims and other matters	½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
17	Treaty between the United Kingdom and China respecting Commercial Relations, &c.	1½*d.*
	Japan:	
16	Protocol for submitting to arbitration questions as to interpretation of treaties with Japan with regard to leases held in perpetuity	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	———	Price.
	Corea:	
3	Accession of Corea to the Geneva Convention of 1864 for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field	½*d.*
	Persia:	
10	Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Persia	3*d.*
	———	
7	International Convention relative to bounties on sugar ...	1½*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions issued since 1st January, 1903, may be purchased from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.:—

Annual.

No.	Place.	Price.
377	Northern Nigeria	2½*d.*
378	British Guiana	2½*d.*
379	Mauritius	3½*d.*
380	Basutoland	3*d.*
381	Southern Nigeria	2½*d.*
382	Trinidad and Tobago	1½*d.*
—	Cyprus	3*d.*
383	Bermuda	1½*d.*
384	St. Lucia	2*d.*
385	St. Vincent	2*d.*
386	Falkland Islands	1*d.*
387	Gibraltar	1½*d.*
388	Wei-Hai-Wei	3*d.*
389	Sierra Leone	2*d.*
390	British Honduras	2½*d.*
391	Gambia	1½*d.*
392	St. Helena	1½*d.*
393	Hong-Kong	1½*d.*
394	Turks and Caicos Islands	1½*d.*
395	Seychelles	4*d.*
396	Ceylon	3*d.*
397	Gold Coast	3*d.*
398	Barbados	2*d.*
399	Fiji	1½*d.*
400	Lagos	2½*d.*
401	British Solomon Islands	1½*d.*
402	Cocos-Keeling Islands	1*d.*
403	St. Vincent	2*d.*
	Miscellaneous:	
22	Seychelles. Report on Para rubber	1*d.*
23	Dominica. Roads and Lands Settlement. Report on Expenditure...	2*d.*
—	Cyprus. Report on the Agricultural Fund	2*d.*

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

OF THE

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade was established in 1899, in consequence of a report by a Departmental Committee, with a view to meet the constantly increasing demand for prompt and accurate information on commercial matters, so far as it can be met by Government action. It is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference. In addition, it is the duty of the Branch, as far as circumstances permit, to afford information in reply to all enquiries on commercial matters which may be addressed to it, whether written or verbal.

The office is temporarily housed at No. 50, Parliament Street, London, S.W., and (subject to the Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Statistical, and Labour Departments of the Board of Trade) is under the direction of Mr. T. Worthington. The Intelligence Branch endeavours, on application being made to it either personally or by letter, to supply information with regard to the following subjects, viz.:—Commercial Statistics: Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs: Excise and "Consumption" Duties: Port, Harbour, and Tonnage Dues, and other Charges on Shipping: Customs Regulations: Consular Fees: Forms of Certificates of Origin: Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers: Trading Licences: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender: Foreign and Colonial Bounties: Lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities, &c., &c.

In consequence of the transfer of the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade from the beginning of the present year, the work formerly carried on by the Commercial Intelligence Offices of the Imperial Institute is now conducted by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. The question of transferring the headquarters of this Branch from Westminster to the City is receiving the attention of the Board of Trade, and meanwhile verbal enquiries may be addressed to the Branch through the Temporary Enquiry Office which has been opened in the City Branch of the Imperial Institute at 49, Eastcheap, E.C.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch is also in communication with the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, of which Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., has been appointed director by the Board of Trade. Among the branches of work in charge of Professor Dunstan are the scientific investigation of the economic products of the British Empire with a view to their commercial utilisation, and the superintendence of the arrangement and classification of the Collections of these products which are exhibited at the Institute. From time to time samples and specimens of raw and manufactured products will be shown in the sample room at the City Branch.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch and intended for general information is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is now issued weekly at the price of 1*d*. In future, periodical supplements to the "Board of Trade Journal" will be issued, containing information and reports bearing on the work carried out in the Imperial Institute at South Kensington.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.
January, 1903.